

# **Tobacco Prevention & Control Coalition Program**

**(University of Texas at Austin – TPC)**

**Contract #2016-047962**

**Final Evaluation Report**

**FY2016**



**TOBACCO RESEARCH  
& EVALUATION TEAM**

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THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**TEXAS**  
— AT AUSTIN —

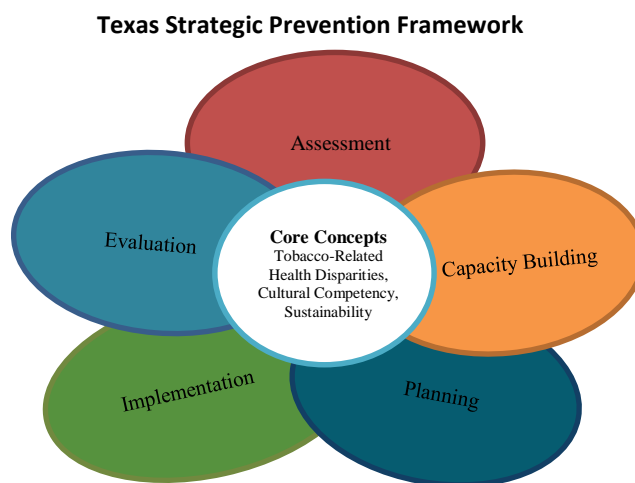
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## Overview: The Tobacco Prevention and Control Coalitions

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in Texas; and smoking related illnesses in the state cause more deaths each year than alcohol, car accidents, illegal drugs, suicides, homicides, driving while intoxicated and fire – combined.<sup>1</sup> To help combat the problem, the 80<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature directed the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to fund comprehensive tobacco prevention and control activities in additional target communities across Texas. In FY13/14 nine Tobacco Prevention and Control Coalitions (TPCCs) were funded through the Division for Disease Control and Prevention Services of the DSHS. The TPCC program carries out the comprehensive evidence-based tobacco control model recommended by the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)<sup>2</sup> by following a community based coalition model called the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The SPF was developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and consists of a five-step process designed to help states and communities reduce and prevent the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.



Since January 2014, the nine TPCCs have been building community partnerships to increase the cultural competency and sustainability of their local tobacco control systems, and conducting comprehensive county-wide needs assessments to gain a clear understanding of their community. This fiscal year, the TPCCs began implementing comprehensive tobacco prevention and control strategies in order to achieve community-wide change in the following strategic goal areas, which are based on the CDC best practices:

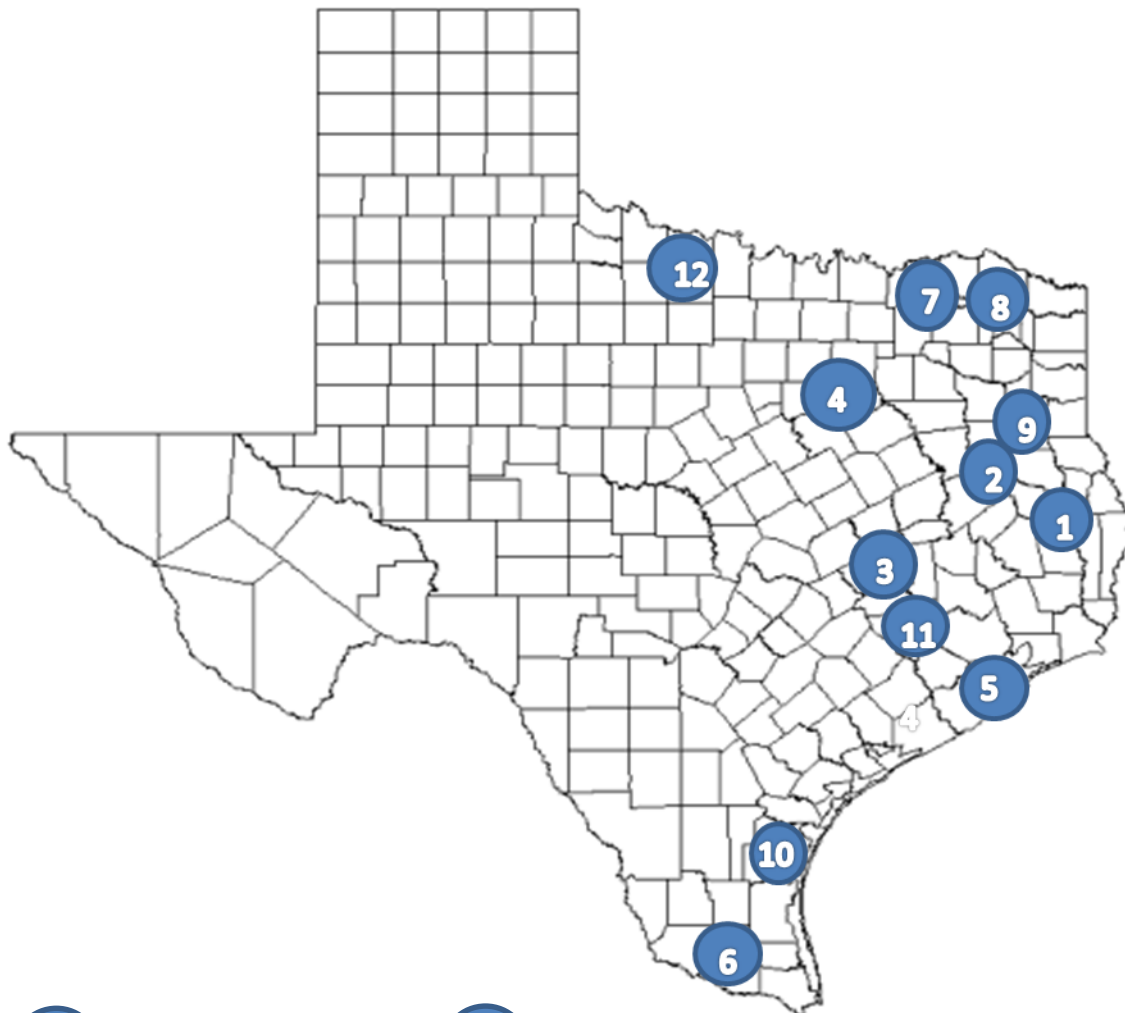
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|---------|--|
| Goal 1: | Prevent tobacco use among young people   |
| Goal 2: | Promote compliance and support adequate enforcement of federal, state and local tobacco laws       |
| Goal 3: | Increase cessation among young people and adults   |
| Goal 4: | Eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke   |
| Goal 5: | Reduce tobacco use among populations with the highest burden of tobacco-related health disparities |
| Goal 6: | Develop and maintain statewide capacity for comprehensive tobacco prevention and control           |

<sup>1</sup> Texas Department of State Health Services Center for Health Statistics, The Health Status of Texas 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs—2014. Atlanta: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

## FY 2015 TOBACCO PREVENTION AND CONTROL COALITIONS (TPCCs)

The following map highlights the locations of the TPCC counties\*.



- |   |             |    |           |
|---|-------------|----|-----------|
| 1 | Angelina    | 7  | Lamar     |
| 2 | Nacogdoches | 8  | Red River |
| 3 | Brazos      | 9  | Rusk      |
| 4 | Ellis       | 10 | Nueces    |
| 5 | Galveston   | 11 | Waller    |
| 6 | Hidalgo     | 12 | Wichita   |

\*See Coalition Infrastructure for county delineation.

## COALITION INFRASTRUCTURE

The nine funded TPCC communities include:

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1. Angelina & Nacogdoches Counties TPCC	The Coalition, Inc. is the fiscal agent and coordinating agency. The coalition covers both Angelina and Nacogdoches counties.
2. Brazos County TPCC	Brazos Valley Council for Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BVCASA) is both the fiscal agent and the coordinating agency. The coalition serves all of Brazos County.
3. Ellis County TPCC	Drug Prevention Resources, Inc. (DPRI) is the fiscal agent and coordinating agency. Tobacco Free Ellis County was formed as a subgroup of the coalition, IMPACT Waxahachie. Tobacco Free Ellis County covers all of Ellis County.
4. Galveston County TPCC	The Bay Area Council on Drugs and Alcohol (BACODA) is the fiscal agent, and the Galveston County Community Coalition serves as the coordinating agency. The coalition covers Galveston County.
5. Hidalgo County TPCC	Behavioral Health Solutions of South Texas is the fiscal agent, and Uniting Neighbors in Drug Abuse Defense (UNIDAD) Tobacco Prevention and Control Coalition coordinates the coalition. The coalition covers Hidalgo County.
6. Lamar, Red River & Rusk Counties TPCC	East Texas Council for Alcohol and Drug Addiction (ETCADA) is the fiscal agent. The Tobacco Workgroup of Lamar County is the coordinating agency serving Lamar County. The Red River County Coalition is the coordinating agency and serves all of Red River County. The Rusk County Coalition is the coordinating agency, and covers Rusk County.
7. Nueces County TPCC	The Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse – Coastal Bend (COADA-CB) is the fiscal agent, and the Youth Continuum of Care Coalition is the coordinating agency serving all of Nueces County.
8. Waller County TPCC	The Greater Houston Area Health Education Council (Texas AHEC East) is the fiscal agent. The Waller County Alliance for Lifestyle Choices (WALC) is the coordinating agency and covers Waller County.
9. Wichita County TPCC	The Wichita Falls – Wichita County Public Health District is both the fiscal agent and the coordinating agency, and serves all of Wichita County.

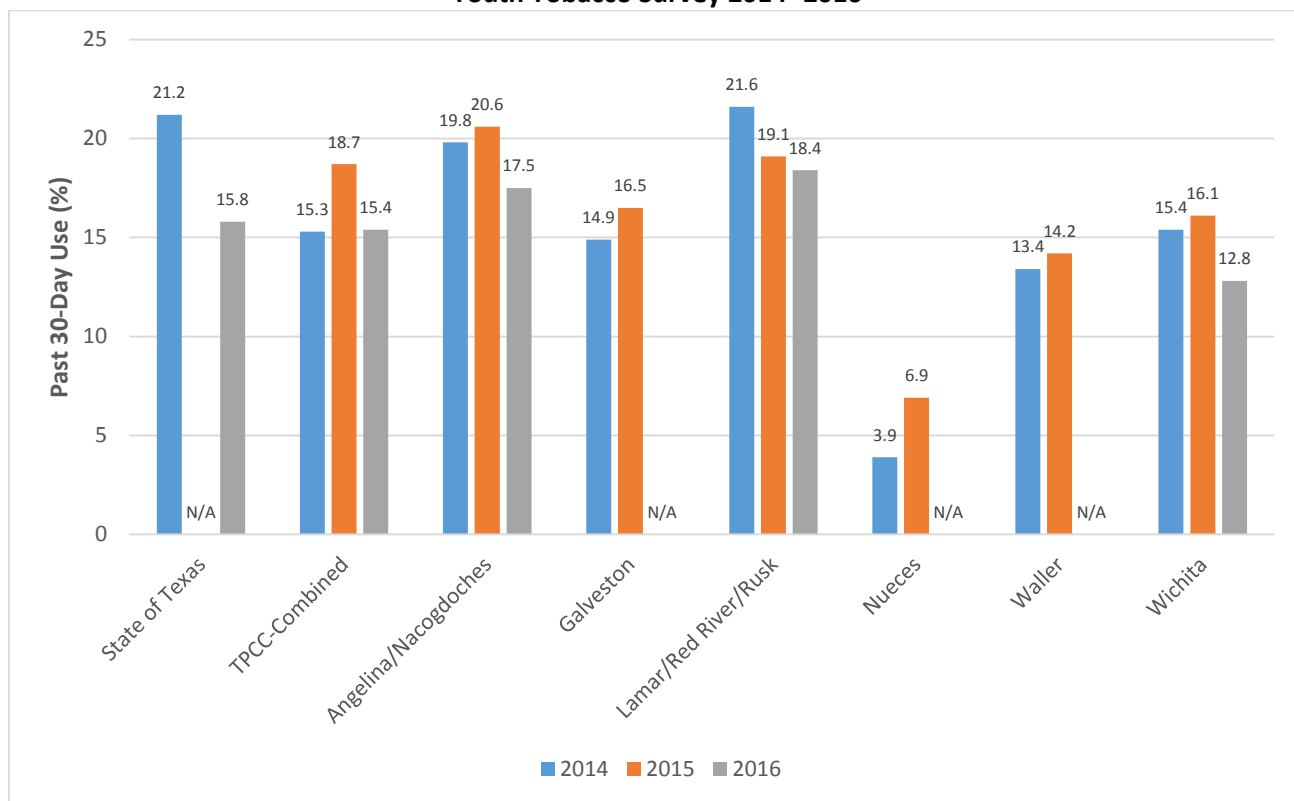
## Key Findings from the Cross Community Outcomes Evaluation

The outcome evaluation tracks progress toward the DSHS strategic goals of 1. preventing the initiation of tobacco use among young people, 2. promoting compliance and supporting adequate enforcement federal, state and local tobacco laws, 3. increasing cessation among young people and adults, 4. eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke and 5. reducing tobacco use among populations with the highest burden of tobacco-related health disparities. Note that **data comparisons are reported for the examination of trends only. The TPCCs began implementation of comprehensive tobacco programming in September 2014, and evidence suggests a lag between comprehensive interventions and observable changes in population-level tobacco use rates.**

### YOUTH TOBACCO USE

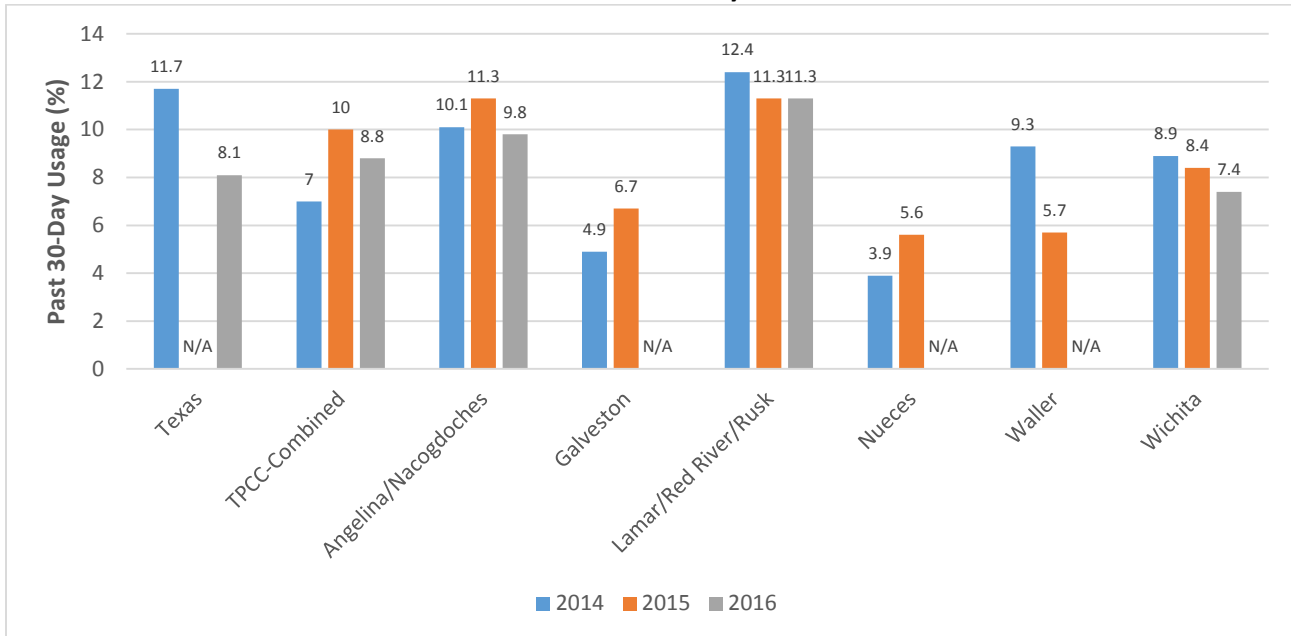
The Texas Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) provides youth tobacco use rates in the TPCC communities. The YTS is conducted every year in Independent School Districts (ISDs) in the participating TPCC counties, and every other year (even-numbered years) in the rest of Texas. The following charts compare the data collected in the state, the combined TPCC and the participating TPCC counties from 2014 through 2016. It is important to note that in 2016, schools in only three coalition areas agreed to participate.

**Past 30-Day Use of Any Tobacco for Middle & High School Students Combined\*  
Youth Tobacco Survey 2014 -2016**



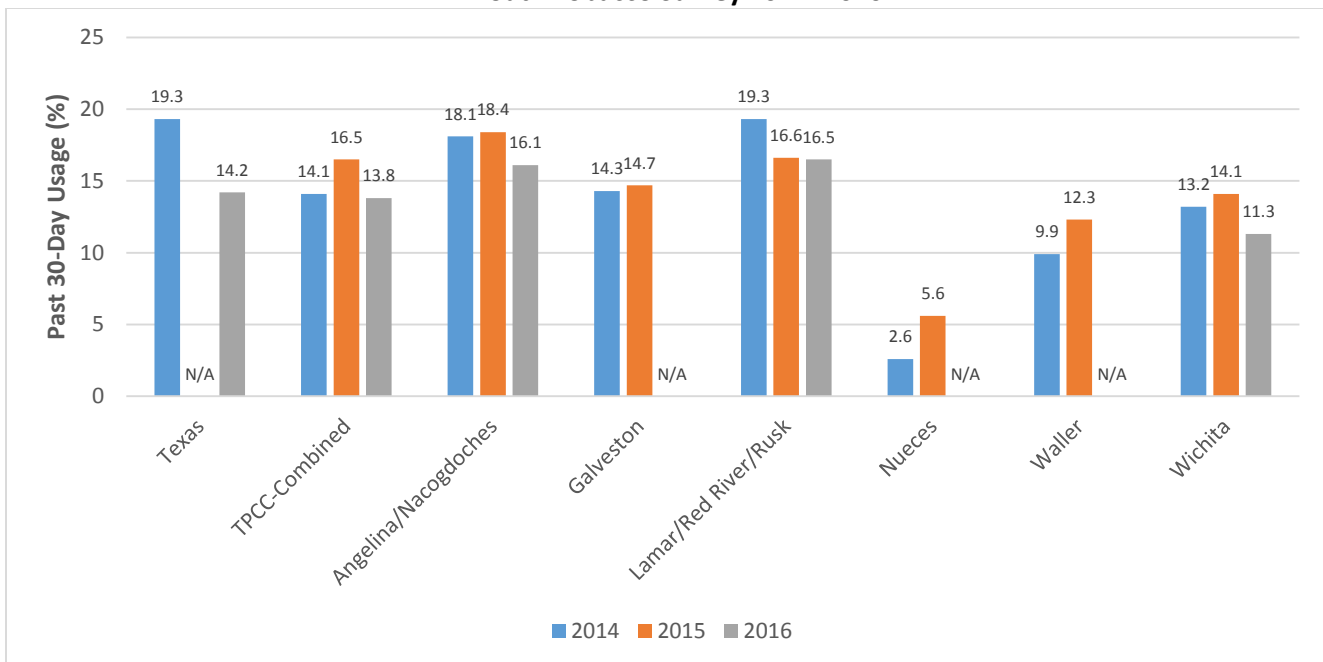
\*Source: Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The 2014 TPCC-Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Galveston, Lamar/Red River/Rusk, Nueces, Waller & Wichita. The 2015 TPCC Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Galveston, Lamar/Red River/Rusk, Nueces, Waller & Wichita. The 2016 TPCC-Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Lamar/Red River/Rusk and Wichita. No data were collected for any year from the schools in Brazos, Ellis or Hidalgo counties because the schools did not give permission to survey students.

**Past 30-Day Use of Cigarettes for Middle & High School Students Combined\***  
**Youth Tobacco Survey 2014 -2016**



\*Source: Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The 2014 TPCC-Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Galveston, Lamar/Red River/Rusk, Nueces, Waller & Wichita. The 2015 TPCC Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Galveston, Lamar/Red River/Rusk, Nueces, Waller & Wichita. The 2016 TPCC-Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Lamar/Red River/Rusk and Wichita. No data were collected for any year from the schools in Brazos, Ellis or Hidalgo counties because the schools did not give permission to survey students.

**Past 30-Day Use of Other Tobacco for Middle & High School Students Combined\***  
**Youth Tobacco Survey 2014 -2016**



\*Source: Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The 2014 TPCC-Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Galveston, Lamar/Red River/Rusk, Nueces, Waller & Wichita. The 2015 TPCC Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Galveston, Lamar/Red River/Rusk, Nueces, Waller & Wichita. The 2016 TPCC-Combined includes: Angelina/Nacogdoches, Lamar/Red River/Rusk and Wichita. No data were collected for any year from the schools in Brazos, Ellis or Hidalgo counties because the schools did not give permission to survey students.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO LAWS

Preventing tobacco retailers from selling tobacco to youth is part of a comprehensive approach to combat youth tobacco use. The Texas Tobacco Law restricts youth retail access to tobacco. DSHS programs leverage local resources to carry out multiple strategies to reduce youth access to tobacco. These programs include education of youth, adults, and retailers on compliance with the Texas Tobacco Law, enforcement and mandated education of youth found in possession of tobacco, and local tobacco enforcement grantee activities. In addition, DSHS manages the statewide Synar survey of a representative sample of tobacco retailers, as mandated by SAMHSA's federal Synar program, to show that the state is making progress in reducing youth retail access to tobacco.

Local enforcement grantees are asked to record key information about each controlled buy that they conduct (including whether the clerk asked for the minor's ID, and whether they sold tobacco to the minor) and report the results back to DSHS. The table below indicates the number of law enforcement agencies in each TPCC county that were grant recipients this fiscal year, and the number of inspections that they were contracted to conduct for the year.

**2016 TPCC Tobacco Enforcement Program**  
**TPCC Counties**

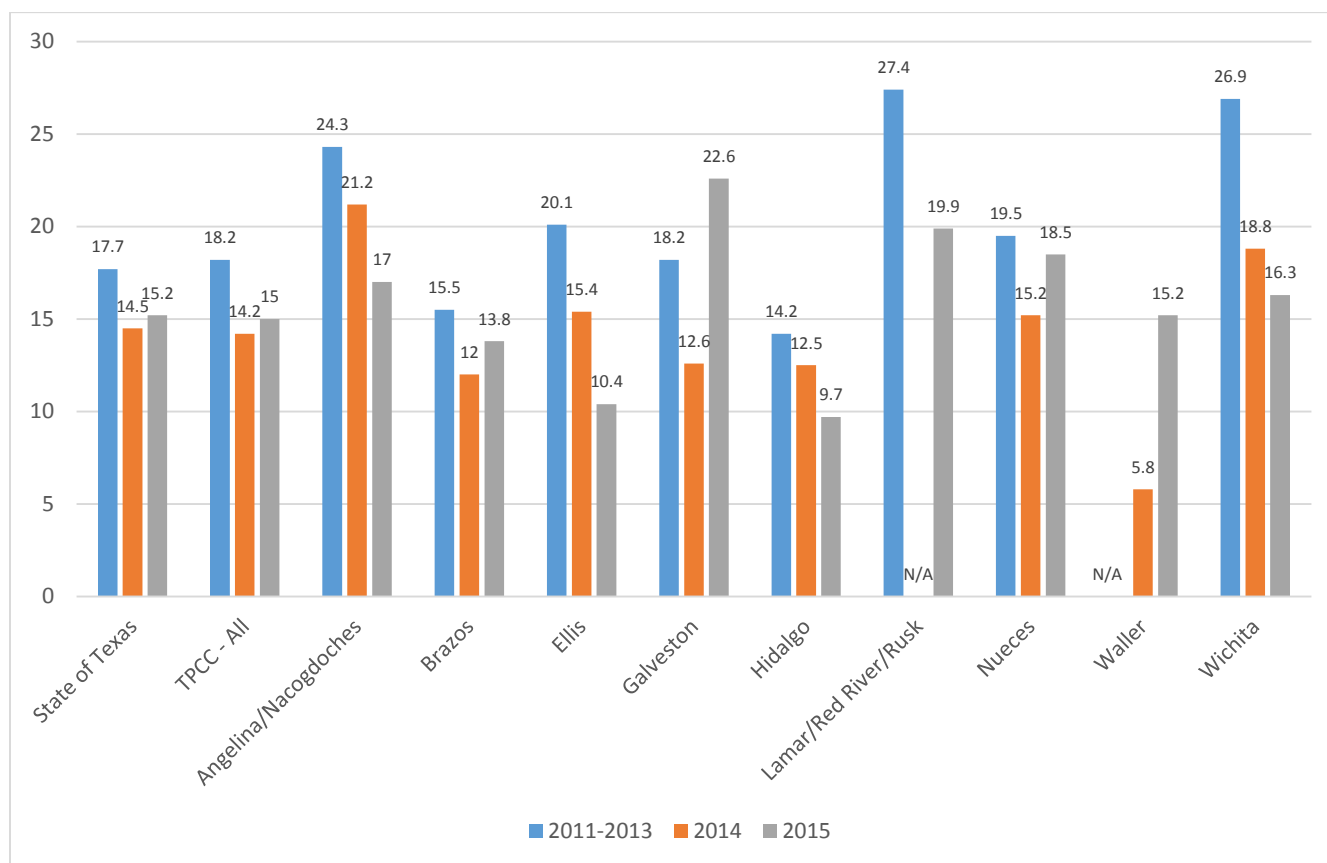
<b>County</b>	<b># of Grant Recipients</b>	<b># of Controlled Buys/Stings per Contract</b>
<i>Angelina</i>	1	163
<i>Brazos</i>	0	N/A
<i>Ellis</i>	1	13
<i>Galveston</i>	1	114
<i>Hidalgo</i>	1	39
<i>Lamar</i>	1	60
<i>Nacogdoches</i>	1	66
<i>Nueces</i>	1	100
<i>Red River</i>	0	N/A
<i>Rusk</i>	0	N/A
<i>Waller*</i>	1*	N/A
<i>Wichita</i>	0	N/A

\*There were no controlled buys/stings conducted in Waller County because they requested their contract be cancelled.

## ADULT CIGARETTE USE

The U. S. Department of Health and Human Services' goal is to reduce smoking among adults to 12% by the year 2020.<sup>3</sup> The two charts below show a comparison of rates of current smokers and current smokeless tobacco users, respectively, for the state of Texas, the TPCC communities combined and the individual TPCC communities from the baseline (2011-2013) through 2015.

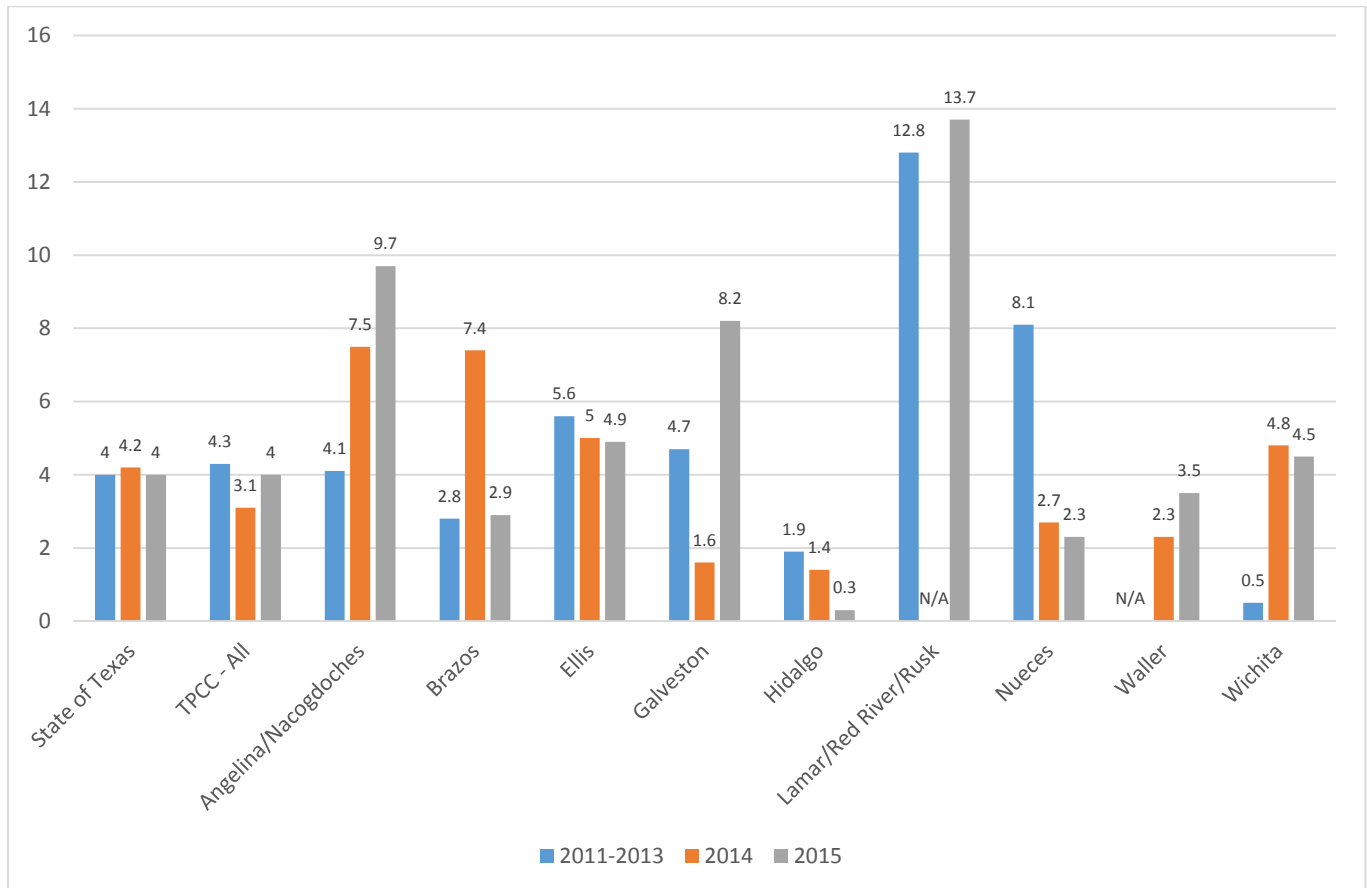
### Current Smoker Texas and TPCC Communities Adults Ages 18 years and Over Texas BRFSS 2011-2013, 2014 and 2015



Source: Texas BRFSS, Center for Health Statistics, Texas DSHS 2011-2013, 2014 and 2015. Calculated by combining "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life" with "Do you still smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all"? All reported rates are based on are weighted for Texas demographics and the probability of selection. \*TPCC Counties Combined defined as Angelina, Nacogdoches, Brazos, Ellis, Galveston, Hidalgo, Lamar, Red River, Rusk, Nueces, Waller and Wichita Counties. Note: if the sample size < 50, results are not reported. No data for Lamar, Red River and Rusk Counties (2014), and no data for Waller County (2011-2013).

<sup>a3</sup> <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/about/default.aspx>

**Current Smokeless Tobacco User  
Texas and TPCC Communities  
Adults Ages 18 years and Over  
Texas BRFSS 2011-2013, 2014 and 2015**

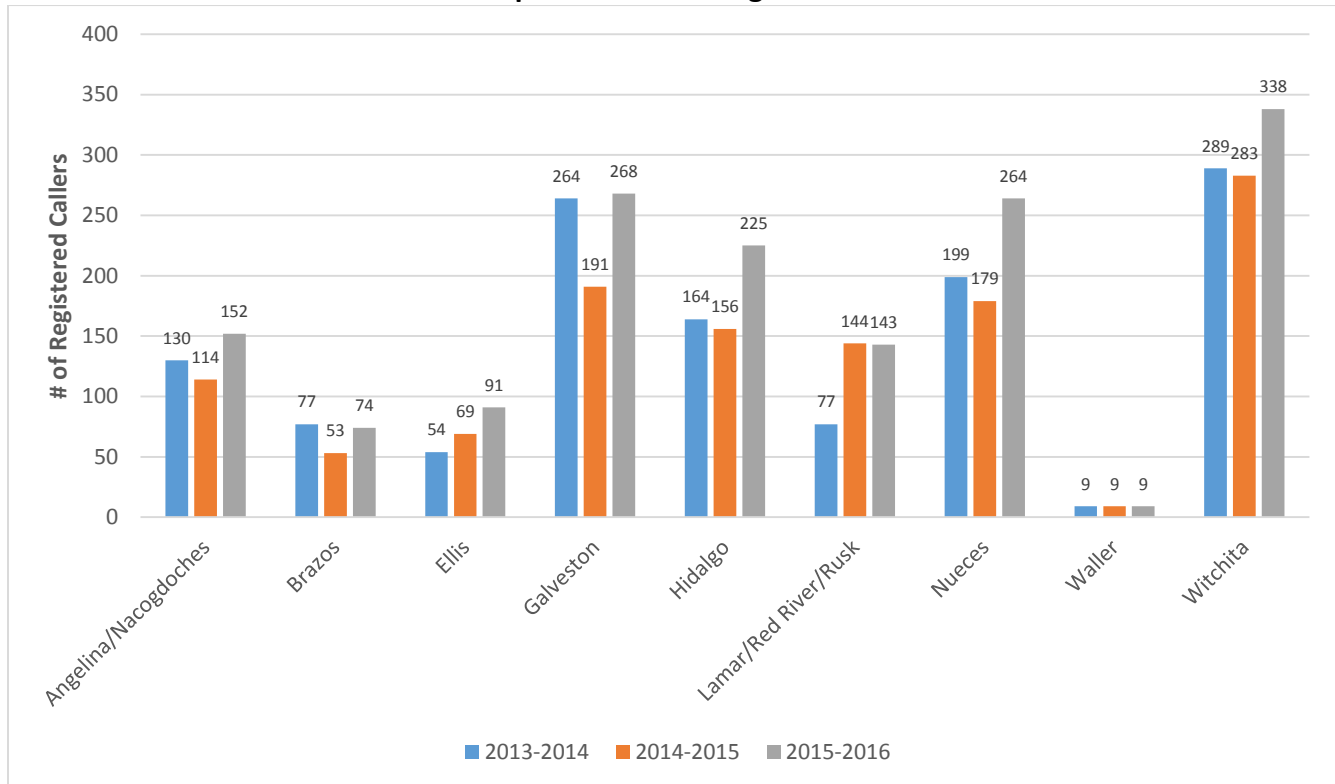


Source: Texas BRFSS, Center for Health Statistics, Texas DSHS 2011-2013, 2014 and 2015. Calculated by combining "Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, or some days? All reported rates are based on are weighted for Texas demographics and the probability of selection. \*TPCC Counties Combined defined as Angelina, Nacogdoches, Brazos, Ellis, Galveston, Hidalgo, Lamar, Red River, Rusk, Nueces, Waller and Wichita Counties. Note: if the sample size < 50, results are not reported. No data for Lamar, Red River and Rusk Counties (2014), and no data for Waller County (2011-2013).

### QUITLINE USE

DSHS's Quitline serves a core function in achieving Strategic Goal 3 – increasing cessation among current tobacco users. The chart below shows the number of registered callers to the Texas Quitline by County during September through August for FY2013/14, September through August for FY2014/15 and September through August for FY 2015/16.

**Number of Registered Callers to the Texas Quitline by Coalition  
September 2013-August 2016**



Source: Alere Wellbeing Monthly Service Reports (FY13/14: Sept. 13-Aug. 14; FY14/15: Sept.14-Aug.15; FY15/16 Sept. 15-Aug. 16).

### ELIMINATION OF EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

The TPCC Program's conceptual model for eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke involves strategies such as counter marketing mass media, education and outreach to the general public and decision makers in settings such as worksites and multi-unit housing, and enforcement of secondhand smoke policies (in settings with such policies in place). These strategies are expected to lead to changes in contributing factors such as knowledge and attitudes related to secondhand smoke and smoke-free policies in both the general public and in targeted decision makers. These changes in contributing factors are expected to lead to the creation and enforcement of smoke free policies, which ultimately reduces exposure to secondhand smoke and leads to reduced consumption of cigarettes among smokers.

The existence and strength of municipal secondhand smoke ordinances was selected as the key contributing factor of exposure to secondhand smoke. To measure changes in municipal secondhand smoke ordinances in the TPCCs over the course of the project, we utilized the University of Houston Secondhand Smoke Ordinance Database for data on coverage of workplaces, bars, and restaurants. Four communities in Hidalgo County passed ordinance during the this past fiscal year. They are as follows: Edinburg (December, 2015); Mission (June, 2016); and Pharr (May, 2015). One additional Hidalgo community, McAllen, amended an existing ordinance to include e-cigarettes (November, 2015). The city of Red Oak in Ellis County also successfully passed a smoke-free ordinance in December, 2015.

### Level of Protection from Secondhand Smoke in the TPCC Communities FY 2016

Coalition Name (Target Area) Population of Target Area	Municipality (date of ordinance passage/ amendment)	Population	Municipal Worksites	Private Worksites	Restaurants	Bars not in Restaurants	Bars in Restaurants	Additional Settings Covered by Ordinance
			2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	
<b>#1 TPCC</b> Angelina County Nacogdoches County <b>153,631</b>	Diboll (1/97)	4,776	5	1	1	1	1	
	Lufkin (4/13)	35,067	5	5	5	5	5	
	Nacogdoches (4/08)	32,996	5	5	5	5	1	
<b>#2 TPCC</b> Brazos County <b>200,665</b>	Bryan (3/01)	76,201	2	1	2	1	1	
	College Station (9/10)	93,857	5	5	5	5	5	
<b>#3 TPCC</b> Ellis County <b>153,969</b>	Ennis (6/10)	18,513	5	5	5	5	5	
	Midlothian (5/07)	18,037	3	1	3	3	3	
	Waxahachie (8/14)	29,621	5	5	5	5	5	
	Red Oak (12/15)	10,769	5	5	5	5	5	
<b># 4 TPCC</b> Galveston County <b>300,484</b>	Clear Lake Shores (1/97)	1,063	2	1	1	1	1	
	Dickinson (6/94)	18,680	5	1	1	1	1	
	Friendswood (11/99)	35,805	5	1	1	1	1	
	Galveston (9/10)	47,743	5	5	5	3	5	
	Kemah (4/05)	1,773	2	2	2	2	2	
	League City (4/07)	83,560	3	3	5	1	1	
	Santa Fe (9/05)	12,222	4	4	4	1	1	
	Texas City (2/98)	45,099	2	2	2	1	1	
<b>#5 TPCC</b> Hidalgo County <b>806,552</b>	Alamo (1/98)	18,353	5	1	1	1	1	
	Alton (12/07)	12,341	5	5	5	5	5	
	Edinburg (12/15)	77,100	5	5	5	5	5	
	McAllen (4/08)	129,877	5	2	4	4	4	
	Mission (6/16)	77,058	5	5	5	5	5	
	Pharr (5/16)	70,400	5	5	5	5	5	
	Weslaco (6/87)	35,670	5	1	1	1	1	
<b>ETCADA TPCC</b> Lamar County Red River County Rusk County <b>116,531</b>	Paris (3/14)	25,171	5	5	5	1	5	
	Clarksville (8/97)	3,285	2	1	1	1	1	
	Henderson (4/89)	13,712	1	1	2	1	1	
<b>#7 TPCC</b> Nueces County <b>347,691</b>	Corpus Christi (12/08)	305,215	5	5	5	5	5	
<b>#8 TPCC</b> Waller County <b>44,357</b>	Hempstead (8/14)	5,770	5	1	5	1	5	
<b>#9 TPCC</b> Wichita County <b>131,559</b>	Wichita Falls (6/14)	104,553	5	4	3	3	3	
	Burkburnett (5/15)	10,811	5	5	5	5	5	

100% Smoke Free (5) - No smoking allowed in a particular setting; Moderate (4) - Designated smoking areas are allowed if separately ventilated; Mixed (3) - Coverage is partial due to exceptions, ambiguities, or legal issues; Limited (2) - Designated smoking areas allowed or required; No Coverage (1) - No restrictions on smoking. Minor exceptions may exist.

## Key Findings from the Cross-Community Process Evaluation

The cross community process evaluation serves three purposes:

- Documents implementation of comprehensive strategies across the nine TPCC sites
- Demonstrates accountability of the use of public funds
- Promotes use of a continuing quality improvement process to achieve outcomes

Typically, process evaluation findings provide insight into how program activities contribute to program outcomes. On the community level, process evaluation is an important part of an ongoing quality program improvement cycle to assist communities implementing evidence-based best practices. Initial process and outcome data are reviewed and used to adjust initial action plans to enhance program delivery and better achieve community goals. Ongoing data-based quality improvement helps coalitions by keeping their efforts consistent with their goals and action plans. The data-feedback process works best when communities recognize that circumstances and opportunities will change, requiring “course corrections” throughout the project.

The process evaluation consists of three evaluation questions, a process evaluation measures matrix (see below), and evaluation deliverables designed to collect the data necessary to answer each evaluation question. The TPCCs distribute findings from the cross-community process evaluation to their members to facilitate the data-driven decision making process.

### Process Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Question	Purpose of Deliverable(s)	Deliverable
1. To what extent did sites follow the planning and implementation processes in the SPF?	Document completion of the SPF assessment, planning and implementation steps.	Needs Assessment Evaluation Report Meeting minutes
2. To what extent did sites use local data and how was it used?	Ensure local implementation of local evaluation study. Document presentation of local survey results to coalition.	Complete at least 200 End User Surveys (EUS) Presentation of local survey results
3. To what extent did sites plan for and implement strategies to sustain the work of the coalition?	Promote work of the coalition beyond initial funding period. Guide actions to engage priority populations – inclusivity, mission and group process.	Coalition Sustainability Checklist (N/A) TPCC Coalition Member Survey and Summary Report

## **ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The TPCCs conducted an annual extensive needs assessment to gain an understanding of their communities. The Tobacco Prevention and Control Coalition (TPCC) Community Needs Assessment template serves as a guide to organize and interpret data collected from local and state sources. The needs assessment helps the TPCCs to understand the local tobacco-related issues, identify community resources, assess the coalitions' internal capacity to mobilize community resources and develop strategic planning decisions. The University of Texas (UT) Tobacco Research & Evaluation team used this information to track changes in individual coalitions and across coalitions to measure progress over time. This annual needs assessment tool has two primary purposes: 1) provide coalitions with a high-level view of problems and any gaps in data and 2) provide DSHS with cross-community evaluation data for the entire program.

The capacity to plan comprehensive tobacco prevention and control interventions has increased in all sites since the inception of the TPCC program in FY14. The purpose of action planning, a core step in the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), is to logically link goals, strategies, activities, and resource usage to expected outputs. Action plans facilitate communication between stakeholders during planning and implementation, guide continuous quality improvement, and provide a roadmap for local process evaluation. Output measures that are specific, realistic and meaningful help to create transparency and foster a shared understanding among coalition members and community stakeholders as to what constitutes full implementation of a specific task or activity.

In addition to SPF planning and implementation activities, DSHS also monitors the TPCCs through collection of key performance measures (KPMs) on a monthly basis. DSHS is in the process of revising the KPMs and the process of collecting these data.

## **USE OF DATA**

### **The Process of Data Use**

The coalitions use a wide variety of data to guide assessment, planning and implementation. Data use is a dynamic process in comprehensive tobacco programming. The coalitions make assessment, planning, strategy, and adaptation decisions as local data become available. Below are only a few examples of how coalitions have used data to inform and develop intervention/prevention strategies implemented in their communities:

- The Coalition, Inc. for Angelina and Nacogdoches counties continue to conduct an annual needs assessment in each county. They determined that the major gaps in tobacco prevention and control are in the most rural communities. As a result, they decided to expand the Project Towards No Tobacco Use (Project TNT) curriculum to four additional school districts in both Angelina and Nacogdoches counties for a total of seven districts. They also partnered with the Catch Global Foundation and UTHealth, to implement a pilot e-cigarette curriculum program in two school districts. This coalition also conducted a comprehensive survey of the residents of the city of Diboll, TX, and determined the community's readiness to engage in pursuing a tobacco-free ordinance.
- Brazos Valley Council for Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BVCASA) utilized the annual needs assessment and the coalition member survey to identify areas where the community need and coalition expertise can result in a maximum benefit. Based on this information, the coalition identified both high school and college students on which to focus their efforts. One example of these efforts is the formulation, growth and development of a high school youth group, VKOT (Vikings Kicking out Tobacco). This club began in 2014, and has grown to an active membership of over 35 youth. The group is a recognized organization at the high school, and students can earn a letterman jacket for their participation. The VKOT club has held and participated in a variety of tobacco awareness activities at school and throughout the community. As a result of this group's efforts, the City of College Station implemented an ordinance making it illegal for minors to purchase or possess e-cigarettes.

- Smoke Free Ellis County conducted an annual needs assessment, collected local data relative to community readiness for a smoke-free ordinance in Red Oak, TX, and presented these findings to city council members. Consequently, they were able to secure the passage of a smoke-free ordinance in the city of Red Oak. As a result of the local survey data, the Project TNT curriculum is being implemented in Ennis ISD and Advantage Academy in Waxahachie.
- The Bay Area Council on Drugs and Alcohol (BACODA) reviewed and updated the annual needs assessment, administered a community survey at the local level and conducted focus groups with youth and young adults. The results of these efforts informed priorities and identified target priority populations. Based on the needs assessment, the coalition targeted schools with lower socioeconomic levels to conduct the TATU curriculum. The coalition also decided to focus efforts with the Asian business community through-out the county. They were able to partner with MD Anderson to provide printed materials translated into their language, asking participants to pledge that their children be smoke-free.
- UNIDAD of Hidalgo County utilized the annual needs assessment, the End User Survey data and a coalition satisfaction survey to guide the strategic plan for this past year. Through this process, they identified the top priority was the immediate need to work on community ordinances, and as a result this coalition was successful in passing ordinances in Edinburg (population 84,497), Pharr (population 76,538) and Mission (population 83,298). These ordinances directly affect the public and work environment of more than 200,000 people. Additionally, the city of McAllen amended their smoking ordinance to include banning e-cigarettes anywhere regular cigarettes are prohibited.
- The East Texas Council for Alcohol and Drug Addiction conducts an annual needs and resource assessment in each of the three counties to inform the community's direction and activities. This coalition continues to implement the Project TNT curriculum into grade appropriate TEKS (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills) in both Lamar and Red River counties. In Rusk county over the last fiscal year, they coalition has facilitated efforts for pursuing a tobacco ordinance for the city of Henderson. The coalition has been instrumental in securing additional information regarding the community's readiness to implement a strong second hand smoke ordinance by partnering with the City Manager to include a survey in the city water bills to ascertain residents' perceptions. The City of Henderson is currently reviewing a draft proposal submitted by the coalition that recommends adoptions of a more stringent ordinance.
- The Nueces County TPCC found, as a result of the needs assessment and the coalition member survey, gaps in resources for youth with regard to tobacco prevention. The coalition decided to continue implementing the Project TNT curriculum in middle schools throughout the school system. In addition, this coalition, in partnership with other community organizations, developed a cessation program for the residence of Nueces County.
- The Waller County Alliance for Lifestyle Choices Coalition conducts an annual needs assessment, and as a result decided to prioritize efforts with the elementary-aged children. They established a partnership with MD Anderson to engage elementary-aged children through the use of tobacco message bingo games across the county. They also distributed tobacco-focused pledge cards to parents and teens. The coalition identified cities without tobacco ordinances, and have started the process in Prairie View and Waller to implement tobacco-free ordinances, and to ascertain the community's readiness for this effort.
- The Wichita County TPCC conducted an extensive annual needs assessment, and as a result have implemented the SCRIPT program. This is a smoking cessation program for pregnant women. They hope to help address several co-morbidities that burden Wichita County. They have also rolled out Project EX, which is a teen cessation/prevention program. They found that youth access and tobacco prevalence are higher in Wichita County than both the Texas and the national averages. They anticipate that Project EX will be a way to address this issue. This coalition has also implemented the Fresh Start program. This became the city of Wichita Falls official tobacco cessation course for employees.

### Coalition Member Survey

All nine coalitions completed the Coalition Member Survey. Demographic information on the coalitions is listed in the following table:

Coalition	# of respondents	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Community Sector Representation
<i>Angelina &amp; Nacogdoches</i>	39	Females-25 Males-11 N/A-3	White-24 African Am./Black-6 Hispanic or Latino(a)-6 Asian-0 Native American-3 Other-2	Business Community-4 Civic Groups-1 Parents-1 Law Enforcement-3 Faith Based-1 Youth Serving Organizations-4 Healthcare Professionals-2 Local Government-8 Media-1 Schools-3 Higher Ed-3 Public Housing-1 Others-5
<i>Brazos</i>	11	Females-7 Males-4	White-5 African American/Black-5 Hispanic or Latino(a)-1	Youth Serving Organizations-1 Healthcare Professionals-1 Local Government-2 Youth-1 Schools-1 Higher Education-1 Others involved in ATOD prevention-3 Others-2
<i>Ellis</i>	13	Females-7 Males-6	White-9 African American/Black-1 Hispanic or Latino(a)-2 Other-1	Business Community-1 Parent-3 Youth Serving Organizations-1 Schools-2 Military-1 Others involved in ATOD prevention/treatment-4
<i>Galveston</i>	13	Females-7 Males-4	White-6 African-American/Black-3 Hispanic or Latino(a)-1	Youth Serving Organizations-1 Healthcare Professionals-2 Schools-2 Others involved in ATOD treatment-3 Others-2
<i>Hidalgo</i>	31	Females-20 Males-11	White-8 Hispanic or Latino(a)-25	Business Community-2 Media-6 Youth Serving Organizations-2 Healthcare Professionals-4 Civic Volunteer Organization-1 Higher Education-1 Public Housing-1 Others involved in ATOD prevention-5

				Others involved in ATOD treatment-2 Others-5
<i>Lamar, Red River &amp; Rusk</i>	13	Females-2 Males-11	White-11 African American/Black-2 Hispanic or Latino(a)-1	Parent-2 Faith Based-2 Youth Serving Organizations-1 Civic Groups-2 Healthcare Professionals-7 Local Government-2 Schools-2
<i>Nueces</i>	16	Females-5 Males-3	White-7 African American/Black-1 Hispanic or Latino(a)-7 Other-1	Business Community-1 Parent-1 Law Enforcement-1 Youth Serving Organizations-1 Local Government-4 Media-1 Youth-2 Higher Education-2 Others involved in ATOD prevention-1 Others-1
<i>Waller</i>	4	Females-3 Males-1	African American/Black-4	Business Community Higher Education Others involved in ATOD prevention
<i>Wichita</i>	16	Females-12 Males-4	White-10 African American/Black-3 Hispanic or Latino(a)-2 Other-1	Business Community-2 Youth Serving Organizaitons-3 Healthcare Professionals-2 Local Government-3 Youth-2 Schools-1 Public Housing-1 Others involved in ATOD prevention-6 Others-3

## The End User Survey

The purpose of the 2016 End User Survey was to collect supplemental, uniform data in all of the TPCC counties to fill the gap in local tobacco use disparities data. Another important intended use of the data was to strengthen relationships, whenever possible, with the survey sites by providing them with the survey results and offering coalitions services to address identified needs. Local evaluators were instructed to work with the coalition to triangulate the results with other data to inform decision-making during the FY16 strategic planning process. This survey will be conducted annually through the term of this grant period. The table below shows the percent of current smoker, current Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) user, current other tobacco user, current any tobacco user and former smoker:

		The Coalition	BVCASA	IMPACT	BACODA	UNIDAD	ETCADA	Council on A&D Abuse	Greater Houston AHEC	Wichita County
		% (n=234)	% (n=186)	% (n=170)	% (n=190)	% (n=194)	% (n=441)	% (n=65)	% (n=186)	% (n=194)
Current Smoker		29.1	20.3	22.9	16.5	11.9	26.9	32.8	9.7	19.2
Current ENDS User		10.3	8.6	6.5	7.9	3.1	10.4	1.5	8.6	4.6
Current Other Tobacco User		9.8	8.6	2.4	5.8	4.1	15.0	12.3	8.6	3.6
		% (n=234)	% (n=187)	% (n=170)	% (n=190)	% (n=194)	% (n=441)	% (n=65)	% (n=186)	% (n=194)
Current Any Tobacco User		37.6	20.3	25.9	22.6	12.9	36.5	38.5	17.7	23.7
		% (n=234)	% (n=187)	% (n=170)	% (n=190)	% (n=194)	% (n=441)	% (n=65)	% (n=186)	% (n=194)
Types of Tobacco Use	Smoker Only	20.5	13.4	17.6	12.1	7.7	12.9	26.2	4.3	16.5
	ENDS Only	5.1	4.8	2.4	4.2	0.5	2.0	0.0	5.4	2.1
	Other Tobacco Only	3.4	3.2	0.6	2.1	0.5	7.7	6.2	2.7	2.6
	Dual User	8.5	7.0	5.3	4.2	4.1	13.8	6.2	5.4	2.6
		% (n=234)	% (n=187)	% (n=173)	% (n=170)	% (n=190)	% (n=441)	% (n=65)	% (n=186)	% (n=194)
Former Smoker		14.5	11.8	14.7	13.3	16.5	23.5	14.1	11.4	16.1
Source: SMOKERSTATUS, TYPEOFTOBACCO, TOBACCOSTATUS. 'Don't know/no answer' excluded from calculation of %.										

## SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is a core component of the Strategic Prevention Framework. It involves security, resources and support (including human, social, material and fiscal) needed to accomplish coalition work. It must be addressed from the coalition's beginning and continue to be addressed as long as the coalition remains viable. The following outlines the activities of the coalitions during FY15/16 related to sustainability. All TPCCs spent the last year formally establishing their coalition infrastructure. Each coalition has also worked to develop committees and workgroups for specific issues. In addition, they have all drafted sustainability plans which are comprised of coalition fact sheets, local resource matrices, in-kind contribution lists and sustainability strategies for year three. Texans Standing Tall (TST) will continue to provide training on sustainability in FY16/17.

## Strategic Prevention Framework Training and Technical Assistance

Training and technical assistance for coalitions is a key strategy for building capacity of local communities to carry out the systematic, data-driven process laid out in the Strategic Prevention Framework. In FY15/16, the DSHS contract required that coalition members and staff receive training and technical assistance on the

Strategic Prevention Framework. All nine coalitions arranged for and participated in a training workshop with TST.

Trainings on the Strategic Prevention Framework and Coalition Topics

Coalition	Type of Training
Angelina & Nacogdoches	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Community Readiness Strategic Planning for Coalitions Advocating for Community Change
Brazos	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Community Readiness Strategic Planning-Ordinance Passage
Ellis	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Sustainability Community Readiness Media Advocacy
Galveston	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Capacity Building Strategic Planning for Coalitions Community Readiness
Hidalgo	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Sustainability Community Readiness Strategic Planning-Sustainability
Lamar, Red River & Rusk	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Capacity Building Community Readiness Strategic Planning-Ordinance Passage Strategic Planning for Coalitions
Nueces	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Community Readiness Advocating for Community Change Strategic Planning-Ordinance Passage
Waller	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Community Readiness Strategic Planning for Coalitions
Wichita	Strategic Planning Creating Coalition Sustainability Community Readiness Advocating for Community Change Strategic Planning-Sustainability

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The following observations and recommendations are based on coalition meeting minutes, coalition final needs assessments and final evaluation reports. The main goal of this fiscal year was to continue following the SPF process, expand the coalition infrastructure, continue to implementing comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs throughout their community and to begin working on coalition sustainability.

- It is recommended that each coalition continue providing staff and members with trainings, technical assistance and tools to build their capacity to identify, cultivate and sustain relationships with community partners. All coalitions should continue to focus on sustainability. It is imperative that coalitions recognize the initiatives in their community that should continue, and identify resources that are necessary in developing an effective sustainability plan.
- Another recommendation is to continue to provide assistance to Texas A&M on the recruitment of local school systems to participate in the annual Youth Tobacco Survey. This fiscal year, only three coalitions were represented in the findings. This is a huge gap in data resources. Additionally, coalitions should involve key school personnel to help with the recruitment of schools to participate in administration of the Youth Tobacco Survey.
- Last fiscal year, one recommendation was for coalitions to implement strategies to improve the number of calls to the Quitline. As a result, this fiscal year all but one coalition dramatically increased the number of registered callers to the Texas Quitline. The coalitions should be commended for their successful efforts.

During this fiscal year, the TPCCs have demonstrated a great deal of commitment by continuing to develop community partnerships to increase the effectiveness of the programs they implemented in FY15/16. The TPCC communities have also been successful in developing and implementing comprehensive tobacco prevention and control strategies that will hopefully prove to make lasting changes throughout their communities for years to come.